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Conference of Charities and Correction, was formerly a state inspector of almshouses and a superintendent of a notable institution for defectives. The book is small, readable, inexpensive. It should be in the hands of overseers, county supervisors, and superintendents of almshouses, large or small, the country over. Many matters of technique are given, such as easy varieties in diet; forms of records which are desirable; helpful ways of purchasing; details of store-keeping. There are touches from keen observation, such as the use of large piping for bath-tubs so as to allow many baths in a short time; the economy in repairs of having only standard sizes of window frames; understandings between superintendents and the committing officials, so that only the persons who ought to be inmates should be sent. There is treatment of the larger questions, whose importance every public official should feel, notably differentiation of needy persons between the almshouse and other kinds of aid; classification of inmates; occupation. The appendix of a hundred pages gives brief articles pertinent to the text, as on English and Danish institutions for the aged and infirm, imbeciles in almshouses, plans of buildings, record forms. There are several cuts of good houses.

JEFFREY R. BRACKETT.

One Thousand Homeless Men: A Study of Original Records. By ALICE WILLARD SOLENBERGER. (New York: Charities Publication Committee. 1911. Pp. xxiv, 374. \$1.25.)

For several years, the secretary of the Central District of the Chicago Bureau of Charities which happened to be located in the heart of the lodging-house section, recorded accurate information about homeless men; and this volume, as the result of her work, bears eloquent testimony to the wealth of sociological material which the intelligent student may find in the files of any well-managed society for organizing charity. All observers of social conditions are familiar with the four more or less distinct groups into which the population of the cheap lodging-houses may be divided: (a) able-bodied men who work all or part of the year and are self-supporting; (b) men who are periodically or temporarily dependent,—often quite accidentally and through no desire of their own; (c) men who are confirmed dependents, such as the mentally, morally and physically inefficient; (d) those belonging to the class of beggars, criminals and tramps, who take the attitude that so-

ciety 'owes them a living' and are, as a result, anti-social in every way. For obvious reasons, the author rejects this classification, and divides the men, for purposes of study, into several groups according to certain personal characteristics. Thus, typical chapters deal with the crippled and maimed, the insane, homeless old men, seasonal and casual laborers, chronic beggars, tramps, vagrant and runaway boys. In each of these classes, therefore, will be found men who belong to every one of the four groups mentioned.

The array of facts set forth in the chapter on "Confirmed Wanderers, or Tramps" is of special significance. As revealed by careful investigation, the principal reasons for leaving home were, in the order of their importance, as follows: (1) restlessness, or *die Wanderlust*, apparently responsible for about one third of the total number of habitual wanderers; (2) to seek work; (3) failure at home; (4) inefficiency; (5) breaking of home ties; (6) to escape the law; (7) mental or physical defects or illness; and finally (8) unguarded railway tracks. This last factor is regarded as the largest single contributory cause of vagrancy.

Chapter XIII, on "Homeless, Vagrant and Runaway Boys," is likewise full of human interest. *Die Wanderlust* seems responsible for the largest number of runaway boys; and this spirit is doubtless fostered and stimulated in many cases by difficulties with parents, step-parents, guardians or relatives. Removing the possibility of "free rides" on the railroads, however, and providing wholesome recreation as a counteracting influence, will undoubtedly prove valuable aids in the solution of the homeless boy problem.

Appendix A (pages 277-313) contains useful tables giving the conjugal condition, the physical and mental defects, the nationality, and the occupations of the various classes of homeless men under investigation. Appendix B (pages 314-329) aided by social photography, presents a vivid picture of the living conditions in cheap lodging-houses, which play such an important part in the careers of wandering men and boys. As this description clearly shows, aside from the risks of moral and physical contamination which the individual runs, there is the ever-present menace to the general health of the city, so long as the state and city authorities tolerate the unsanitary lodging-house. Appendices C, D, and E (pages 330-349) relate to homeless men in Minneapolis, and give in detail (a) the ordinances regulating lodging-houses in

Minneapolis, and (b) the regulations governing sanitary conditions in lodging-houses adopted by the Minnesota State Board of Health in January, 1910.

An additional chapter, if the author had been spared to write it, summarizing the more important general conclusions to be drawn from this intensive study of a limited field, and possibly emphasizing certain broad lines of future progress, would have been a welcome supplement to the instructive pages before us.

The usefulness of the book is increased by a satisfactory index.

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NEW BOOKS

BEAUFRETON, M. *Assistance publique et charité privée*. Preface by FERDINAND DREYFUS. Encyclopédie internationale d'assistance, prévoyance, hygiène sociale et démographie. (Paris: Giard et Brière. 1911. 4 fr.)

Advocates coöperation between private charities and public aid.

CESBRON, M. *Etude théorique et pratique sur les libéralités charitables. Du respect et de la volonté des bienfaiteurs*. (Paris: Giard et Brière. Pp. 246. 1911. 6 fr.)

WEBER, A. *Introduction à l'étude de la prévoyance*. (Paris: Rivière et Cie. 1910. 7.50 fr.)

——— *Dr. Chalmers and the poor laws*. Preface by MRS. GEORGE KERR, and introduction by MISS GRACE CHALMERS WOOD. (London: D. Douglas. Pp. 235. 2s.)

——— *Destitution and suggested remedies*. (London: P. S. King. 1911. 6d.)

No. I of a series of manuals edited by The Catholic Social Guild.

——— *Caisse nationale des retraites pour la vieillesse. Législation et réglementation publiée par le Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale*. (Paris: Berger-Levrault. 1911.)

Socialism and Co-operative Enterprises

Die logischen Mängel des engern Marxismus. By E. UNTERMANN. (Munich: Verlag der Dietzgenischen Philosophie. 1910. Pp. xxiii, 735.)

In this rather prolix work, Untermann, in defending Josef Dietzgen, arrays himself against such socialists as Plechanow, Kautsky, and Mehring. According as the followers of Marx accept the philosophy of Dietzgen or not, they are classed by him as "broad" or "narrow" Marxists. Apparently a majority of the